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TE VOL. XIX.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

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John Clark sat by an open window, where what breeze there was came in and kept him comparatively comfortable, and then he had on a clean linen suit which his wife had washed and ironed that day, notwithstanding the mercury mounted high in the nineties and its freshness was an additional comfort.

His crop of hay much larger than usual had that day been put in his spacious barne without damage by so much as a drop of rain. He was well, strong, prosperous, therefore happy.

the evening's talk, and John's the elegant response.

"Are you going to buy the cranberdent relish.

"Your husband has the root of the as she saw her husband making

matter in him," said the pastor as she passed out. "I hope we shall all take heed to his well-timed words." "I think of hiring Tom Birch as a sort of spare hand and call boy generally. I find this hot weather takes the starch out of me," John said, as the horse trotted through the cool pine grove, and flickers of moon-light.

"Will you board him?" asked Mary Clark in a constrained voice, with the memory of her husband's

with the memory of her husband' exhortations still in mind. "Of course. I wanthim evenings to take the horse when we come from meeting, or if I have taken a friend out. It is rather hard to go to work directly when one gets home."

"You are to hire him to bear some of your burdens," said Mary, in the "Just so, wife. It stands me in and to practice, if I preach; don' you say so?
"I do! I am glad you are going to

have help; as you say, it is hard to have to go to work the moment you get home. I have been foolish enough to have this ride spoiled by thinking of bread to mix, two bas kets of clothes to fold before I sleep, for the ironing tomorrow, and din-ner to get for four hungry men, and baby to care for. Don't crowd tomorrow's burden into this pleasant ride. And it seems to me that it would be better

to get all your housework done be-fore meeting time."
"If I could, but that is impossible; self."
"Take it easy, Mary; keep cool and avoid all the hot work you

"I wish I could have a girl John! "Mother used to say girls were more hindrance than help. I gress you would find them so; and then they waste and break more than their wages. I don't see how I can afford to keep a girl. Do what you can, and leave some things undone that's the way to work it," and John sat back with a satisfied air, and Ma-ry thought of her husband's glowing words in the prayer meeting.
"I will do all I can," said Mary in
a weary voice. "What I am obliged
to do is much beyond my strength. The three meals come near together, sashing and ironing must be done.

baby shall not be neglected, and of course I must keep the clothes well mended." "One thing at a time is the way to think of your duties. Pick up all the comfort that you can as you go along. I have made up my mind to do so in the future." "So I see by your thinking of hav-ing an extra hand."
"Yes. I feel that I must take care

of my health for your sake and the children's. "Certainly," Mary answered in a sarcastic tone, "how thoughtful you are for us!"

John made no further comment.

but inwardly wished that prayer meetings did Mary the good that they kad done once, and wondered why his wife had so changed. "I am going with Squire Towne to see a new reaper; he says he bardly wants to buy without my opinion"—

This was next day.

John left his wife ironing, with the half-sick baby sitting by the table in the company of an army of flies; and in spite of the home scene enjoyed his ride along the pleasant, shared road, well-pleased to be seen to much with the great man of the At supper time he came

"By taking two we made a hand-some saving; and, as I intended to buy one, I thought I might as well take it now," he remarked by way of explanation. It will save time

and strength and pay for itself in a year." Mary made no comment, but set her teeth together when she rememnomething to make her work easier.

A sewing machine had been pronounced "hurtful; better have fewer
changes of clothing than run a machanges of ciothing than run a ma-chine," John had decided when the subject was discussed; a "clothes-wringer wasild be constantly getting out of order. To bring the water in-to the house would be just to spoil the water. Nothing after all like the good old-bucket. Mother would

"My mother used to say all men were selfish, and I begin to think she was right," Mary muttered as she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuits John was so fond of

SELFISH JOHN CLARK.

The meeting was a good one in spite of the intense heat, and there was more singing done by mosquitoes than by human species.

John Clark set by an open win- to be borne to press on her significant.

well, strong, prosperous, therefore happy.

The ride was charming, and as the new horse took the through Cairuley woods, with sure, fleet foot, he left that life was very bright; and as he thought of brother White's remarks about "weary burdens," "feet tired with the march of life," he concluded that the aforesaid brother was not in the enjoyment of religion.

John's wife sat back in the carriage, resting her tired body and turning over in her mind the remarks her John had made at the meeting. "Bear ye one anothe's burdens," had been the subject of the evening's talk, and John's the elegant response.

preparations to go from home.
"Yes-why?"

I have hired Jane Patch. She will be here tonight. Two dollars a week I am to give her. You want to practice 'Bear ye one another's bur-dens' as well as preach from the text, so I will give you a chance. I will take my turn at sitting on the cool pinzza after tea with a neigh-bor, while you do the chores. I think the time has come for some of my burdens to be lifted. You say

strong active Tom is in need of a

home; he can make one for himself

anywhere. It is a deed of charity to

mercy to give your wife a little Before John could recover from his astonishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and taking the children went to the shut-up parlor. Throw-"if I could, but that is impossible; ing open the windows to let in the milk to strain, dishes to wash, soft summer air, she sat down with lenny and baby to put to bed—all baby in her lap and began to play these duties come together, and then a "song without words," a piece I am tired enough to go to bed my
John had loved to hear when he ing open the windows to let in the used to visit her in her home where she was a petted girl. The song erept out through the open windows and around to John as he sat on the and around to John as he sat on the porch, and memory compelled him to give the song words. Not musical poetry; but rather sombre prose, where washing, ironing, hard days at the churn, hours of cooking for hungry men, stood out before his mind's eye in contrast to the fair promises he had made the pretty girl he had won for his bride. Jane Patch came that evening, and at once took upon herself many of Mrs. Clark's cares, and no one greeted Clark's cares, and no one greeted her more cordially than the master

> did not go away; so Mary knew the busband could well afford the ex-She told me how she helped to make one man thoughtful and unmake one man thoughtful and un-selfish, as we sat on the piazza one hot August night; and I was giad that one woman had grit enough to demand her rights. If John Clark had been poor his wife would have borne her burden in patience, but she had no right to help make him selfish, and indifferent as to her health and comfort.

of the house. Nothing was ever said about her coming and Tom Birch

health and comfort. ALLEN THORNDYKE RICE. Allen Thorndyke Rice, whose sudden and peculiar death occurred last week, was a young man of braus as well as wealth. At the time of his death he was but thirtysix, and when he took the staid, old fashioned North American Review and made it one of the great molders of the nation he was but twenty-three. nation he was but twenty-three. He was a Bostonian by birth and he came of a wealthy and aristocratic family. He was educated in Europe, and is an Oxford graduate as well as of the Columbia law school of New York. For sixty years the North American Review had lumbered along as an unread quarterly, a synonym for learning and heviness. Rice took it from Boston to New York, made it a monthly, and drew to it the brightest and freshest New York, made it a monthly, and drew to it the brightest and freshest thought of the country. He lavished his wealth upon it, and today it wields an influence such as does no other magazine, and its circulation is numbered in the hundreds of thousands. His idea was absolutely original, and his plan was a great success. Aside from many unsigned articles in the Review, to Rice was attributed the famous Junius-like attributed the famous Junius-like distributed the famous Junius-like distrifes of "Arthur Richmond." Rice was also interested in the "Paris Le Martin" and edited the "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln." He was nominated and defeated the search of the search of the control of t

she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuits John was so foud of for his tea.

Her husband's appetite was good but from fatigue and overheating herself Mary could not eat. His ride and the society of the squire had acted like a touic, but there was no tonic in the nir of a hot kitchen.

"A commonplace life," she said, and she sighed, as she cleared away the tea dishes, while John tilted back in his arm chair on the cool, draughty porch and talked over things with neighbor Jones.

"Why don't you buy Widder Patch's cranberry medder?" asked Mr. Jones: "lit's going dirt cheap and you can afford it."

The sum was named, figures that astquished Msry, and she was more surprised when she heard her husband say:

"I've half a mind to do it. I've just had an old debt paid in, and, to tell the truth, affairs in the money market are so squally, I don't know just where to sait it down."

No tears came to Mary's tired eyes, but her heart went out in one mighty sob as she stood, dish pan in hand, before the disordered sable, and thought how cheaply she fad sold herself, really for two dolance in the limit of the island, if and sold herself, really for two dolance when had promised to love and man who had prom

s in Them Store the Days of Ou

From the New York Post. No feature of the centennial cele-bration attracted more general at-tention than the small amount of drunkenness in the great crowds. The streets were packed with people all day long, day after day, and yet cases of intoxication were so infre-quent that they attracted attention by their very rarity. "It can be fairly said," remarks the Examiner, a journal representing the Baptist denomination, "that the city dur-ing the three days was remarkably free from drunkenness. The saloons were all open, and it is said that No feature of the centennial celewere all open, and it is said that they did a large business. However that may be, the fact is certain that there were very few signs of intoxi-cation. The remark is now made constantly by people who were about the streets for hours on every about the streets for hours on every one of the three days, that they did not see a single person under the influence of liquor. This also is excellent evidence that the people at large are gifted with good sense, and know how to manage themselves even in strange cities and on gala days, and it may even be fairly said that they have in this respect made great advances over the people of one hundred years ago."

There is no doubt that the From.

There is no doubt that the Examthat in respect of self-control the American people of 1889 are superior to those of 1789, and that there is consequently less of drunkenness, and of the disorder that springs from demokrance or a release of the second "Yes-why?"
"Can you afford it?"
"We shall have to figger a little closer in order to do it; but it is going cheap."
"You will have to give up Tom Birch, won't you, and do the chores yourself!"

and of the disorder that springs from drunkenness,on a gala occasion now than in the days of our great-graudfathers. Those were the days when people drank strong liquors, and were expected to get drunk on them, and did not suffer from getting drunk; when ministers and deapons went from the examination "I have thought of it; but Tom is poor, and to give him a good home is a deed of charity. No, we will save some other way."

"How much do you pay Tom?"
"Three dollars and his board. And by the way, he says you didn't wash his ciothes. Washing and mending was in the bargain."

"I think Tom will have to go, for I have hired Jane Patch. She will be hete tonight. Two dollars a secame intoxicated without incur ring dismissal: when public men of the highest standing might slip under the table at a banquet without forfeiting the confidence of their constituents. In those days tens and hundreds of thousands of people could not have assembled and shown only a rare case of drunken-

The change is in part due to the growth of the habit of total abstinence among the people. It no longer provokes criticism, or even give Jane a home and an act of causes remark, if a gentleman does not drink wine at a public dinner; society recognizes that it a personal question, about which others have no right to concern themselves. But this is only a single element in of some kind, and who did drink during the days of the celebration. The point is that they did not get drunk and the chief reason for this undoubtedly was that they gen-erally did not drink the intoxicat-ing kinds of liquor. The intro-duction of lager beer in the United States has "switched off" a large proportion of drinkers from "hard" liquors to mail. The man who liquors to malt. The man who years ago would take two or three glasses of whisk; and get "fighting drunk" on them, now takes two or three mugs of beer, and loes not get drunk at all.

These changes in drinking habite are not confined to the United States They are hardly less noticeable in Great Britain. In recently present ing the budget of the House of Com-mons, the Chancellor of the Exche quer called attention to the fact that during the last quarter of a century there has been a great, a material, and a striking fall in the consumption of spirituous liquors, as shown by the receipts from the excise tax. "I have good news for the friends of though it has made and continues to make a gap in the receipts of the Exchequer. This great revenue does not grow in proportion to population. It might be thought, now that we are at a critical moment in the revival of trade, that this would the revival of trade, that this would again lead to an increase in the revenue from drink. But it has not done so." He proceeded to show in detail that spirituous drinks have fallen more and more behind for the last dozen years; that a corresponding change has gone on in wines, so that more than half the wine now consumed belongs to the lighter kinds, while formerly the lighter kinds were only one-third of the whole; that since 1876 the total consumption of wine has sunk from sumption of wine has sunk from 17,000,000 gallous to 13,000,000 gallous, while the total consumptions of the lighter kind of wines has risen from 3,000,000 gallons to 8,000,000 gal-lons; that less wine of all kinds was consumed last year than in the prerevenue last year showed a falling offdespite the increase in population, the sole increase being in beer, and per cent.

that increase only two-thirds of 1 Such facts show conclusively that in both Great Britain and the United States the number of people who ab-stain entirely from the use of liquor is steadily increasing, and that those who use liquor of any sort are more and more inclined to drop rum, whisky and brandy for the lighter wines, ale and beer. That these changes in habit have already gone far enough to produce noticeable ef-"Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln." He was nominated and defeated for congress in 1884 on account of the treachery of party bosses. The introduction of the Australian ballot system was also his work. Educated, scholarly, and brilliant, his appointment as minister to Russia was regarded as one of President Harrison's best selections.

What Mr. Blaise Thinks About It.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Blaine in a recent conversation made some interesting statements as to his feelings regarding the acquisition of Cauada and Cuba by the United States. He said 'that he thought any effort through tongressional action or otherwise, to acquire Capada would be a mistake,

Is one which is guaranteed thring you satisfactory results, or it case of failure a return of purchasprice. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist to bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consenguation. It is guaranteed bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief to every case. When used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lauge. Bronchitie, Asthma. Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pieas ant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottle free at S. P. Hugher Drugstore.

NO. 21

THE VERNACULAR OF THE BROKERS "Did you ever buy stocks on 'mar-gin'?" remarked a young Napoleon of fluance to a New York Mail and Express reporter. "Well, I should smile; but to use the language of the street, I have 'sold out and quit' No more margin for me; no mor stocks. I am dead tired of being it stocks. I am dead tired of being in the Wall street swim, and am glad to be out of it. Oh, no, I don't mind telling you a little about the slang. Let us take a lending money making (or money-losing) stock—say Union Pacific. For instance, you believe U. P. will advance, and you call on your broker and buy a hundred shares, expecting to sell them when the price is a few points higher. If the price is low it will cost you just six thousand dollars to buy the stock outright, and there are but few fellows, unless their papas are well fixed, that can do that of course, unless it is bought for investment. Your broker, however, only aska you for a deposit of ten per cent of

you for a deposit of ten per cent of the amount, that is if you are a new

hand; but when you are an 'old timer' you can have it done for a good deal less. Well, that's six hundred dollars, anyhow. This deposit may be in cash, but you will arrange to put up securities, railroad or any other kind, the market value of which is six hundred dollars at least. As the broker holds the stock purchased, his security is sufficient. The stock is then said to be 'margined' up to fifty dollars. If the stock advances, say to sixty-five, you can sell out and pocket six bundred dollars in cash, less your broker's commission. In this oper-ation he is 'long of the market' and is recognized as a 'buil' on stocks. If, on the other hand, the stock fails o advance, the broker holds it until the loss in price is nearly equal to the margin deposited, when you are notified to put up more margin. A similar state of affairs is likely to occur if the 'margin' itself has shrunk in market value. If the broker's demands are met the stock is held until the price advances or until the margin is again exhausted. If you fail to come to time and put up more margin, the broker sells your stock at fifty, and, of course pockets the margin, by which procedure, in the language of the street, you are 'wiped out.' Just as long as you keep the stocks good will your broker 'carry' the stocks for you, but no longer. Selling a stock short is the reverse of 'going long.' Say, for instance, you believe certain stock is going to decline in price. You sell one hundred shares of Union

Pacific at sixty through your broker. If you sell your own stock, which you have bought at a lower figure you are merely 'realizing.' and tak-ing your profits. But sales for the 'short account' do not necessitate the actual possession of the stock. The one hundred shares are borrowed on the 'loan crowd' at a certain rate of interest. This borrowed stock is de-livered to the broker who bought the one hundred shares at sixty. In this case you need only to put up a margin of about ten per cent or something less. If the price of nion Pacific declines to fifty-seve your broker has only to lay one hun-dred shares in the market and return them to the party from whom the stock was borrowed. As the borrowed shares were sold for six thousand, and fifty-seven hundred dollars were paid the purchase, his profits are, of course, three hundred dollars, less the natural commission and the interest on the borrowe

CRANKS' LETTERS. the Interior Department at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- In the iuterior department there is a file kept of all the letters addressed to the secretary or other officials by "cranks." It is called the "crank etter file." There are a great num ber of cranks in the country, and from the letters received at the interior department they seem to be very communicative. Some of them are very modest and moderate in their suggestions or requests, but the majority are quite erratic their communications. Some of the letters referred to in this file can hardly be said to have been written by cranks, but for the extreme nov elty of the requests and the evident misinformation of the writers, these

letters go with the rest.
An Indiana man has just written to the secretary of the interior statto the secretary of the interior stat-ing that he wants \$3,500. He says he is old and feeble and needs the money and thinks the government ought to give it to him. He there-fors asks the secretary for the amount suggested, and requests that it be forwarded as early as possible. An Ohio man is a little more modest in his request. He says he has a An Ohio man is a little more modest in his request. He says he has a farm of 640 acres, and that it is mortgaged for \$2,000. That amount, he says, will just exactly get him out of debt and start him square with the world, the 640 acres of land, of course, being on the credit side. He asks the scretary to send him \$2,000 by return mail as a loan, and says he will pay it back to the government in installments.

A novel request has just been re-

A novel request has just been re-ceived from a school teacher in Kan-sas City. This teacher makes a mild requisition for a full set of blanks such as are used in the inte-rior department. He explains his request by stating that he teacher civil government in the high schools and wishes to give his scholars as and wishes to give his scholars an object lesson concerning government blanks, applications, appointments, etc. In a postscript he adds that a full set of patent office, pension. Indian bureau, educational and census blanks will be doubly appreciated. As a full set of the various blanks requested would about fill two freight cars, it is not likely that the secretary will forward them. the secretary will forward them.

A Cincinnati man has just addressed a postal card to the department upon which he inscribes a very tartling request. He simply says:
"Please send me, by return mail, a

Civil Service Commissio The Cincinnati man who makes this request signs his name and gives his address, and he is doubtless patiently awaiting a civil service commission. A doubt is felt in the department as tawhether he wants a real lies civil service commission. real live civil service comm or a blank application for a civil ser-vice examination. Until this doubt is settled no action will be taken in

EANSAS SALT SUPERSEDES ENGLISH HUTCHINSON, KAN, May 16.—The largest sait deal ever consummated in the west was closed today when William Parr & Co. of Galveston closed a contract with the Riverside sait company for 7,000 tons or 500 cars of sait. Parr & Co. sre the heaviest importers of sait in America, their saies inst year of English sait amounting to 40,000 tons. They have decided to use the Hutchinson sait in the future to the exclusion of the English article. William Parr, who closed the deal, is enthusiastic over the quality of the Kansas sait and says it is in every respect equal to the English.

A Great Club Offer.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruines, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Bhrum, Fover Sores, Tetter, Chap-

THE ABILENE POST OFFICE The Factions are Working for it Like

Abstess Mews:

Hope, Chapman and New Chiliceothe Republicans have been made mad by objectionable appointments of postmasters and now Abilene is in the ring and the fight has burst with sudden fury.

The contest it may be proper to say, is between Dr. J. M. Hodge and D. R. Gorden, although there are several other applicants.

It is the old fight between the Hodge faction and the anti-Hodge faction, with Mr. Gorden as the representative of the latter class. J. J. Cooper, Dick Waring and the "ring" are backing Gorden, and it is safe to say that that gentleman is unfortunate in having them on his side. Whatever may be said of the Hodge faction, a good many people believe that it is to be preferred to the selfish ring of buccaneers who have banded together to run the county and city. Mr. Gorden is unfortunate in having this ring advofortunate in having this ring advo-cate his claims, because its members are not so popular as the Hodge fac-

Saturday four men were hustling atound the city getting signers to a petition asking for the appointment of Dr. Hodge as postmaster at Abilene, and a goodly number of signers were obtained. On Monday Dr. Hodge and a number of influential friends went down to Manhattan to all new Dark Provident Andrew President.

friends went down to Manhattan to call upon Deputy President Anderson for the purpose of laying the case before him.

The opposition has also been active. Mr. Gorden and his friends had already called upon Mr. Anderson, and on Saturday and Monday Mesars. Cooper, Waring and others were making their coat tails sail in the breeze as they hustled around. the breeze as they hustled around, presumably bent on blocking the doctor's "leedle game."

What the outcome will be we can-not say with absolute certainty, but a disinterested man ought to be able to throw a pretty accurate guess. As stated before, it is the old light between the rival Republican facbetween the rival Republican fac-tions in this county. The faction op-posing Dr. Hodge swear that they will retire Mr. Anderson from of-ficial life if he should dare to appoint Dr. Hodge postmaster; but it will be remembered that this same faction undertook two or three years ago to retire Mr. Anderson. They made a very bitter fight upon him, but falled, and Mr. Anderson will remember this fact and count upon their hostility no matter what he does. He knows that opposition to him based upon his retusal to apnim cased upon his refusal to appoint any given man as postmaster at Abilene will have very little inherent strength. Above all he knows that Dr. Hodge has always been his efficient political friend, and it would be contrary to all political precedents for him to ignore the Hodge. But the the Dr. Hodge. Besides, Dr. Hodge has been named the lieutenant of Deputy President Anderson for this county, and his recommendation has been potent in all changes which have been made in this county. Why should be fail in his own behalf where he has been so successful n behalf of others?

Our guess, therefore, is that when a change is made in the Abilene postoffice Dr. Hodge will be the new postmaster.

Both Dr. Hodge and Mr. Gorden are men of high standing in the community. They are both undoubtedly capable of discharging the duties of postmaster in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and ordinarily the fight would have no interest for a Democrat. But it is interesting to know which faction ostmaster. interesting to know which faction will win, and it will be interesting to know, in the light of the civil service pretensions of President Harrison, what excuse will be found for the removal of such an efficient rhose commission runs nearly two

rears yet, A LOVE STORY. farriage of Miss Frelinghuysen and Mr.

special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat NEWARK, N. J., May 16 .- A veritable surprise is caused in society circles by the announcement of the circles by the announcement of the wedding of Miss Matilda Freiinghuysen, eldest daughter of the late secretary of state, to Mr. Winthrop Gray of New York City. The ceremony took place to-day at 2:40 o'clock, at the Freiinghuysen mausion, on Park place. The wedding was a very simple one, none outside of the immediate family being present. The Rev. Mr. Hart, a former ent. The Rev. Mr. Hart, a former pastor of the North Reformed church, tead the marriage service. There is a large amount of romance attached to the whole affair. In the first place, they were in love with each other years ago. Mr. Freling-huysen was opposed to his daughter making such a match, consequently the young couple drifted apart. A few years after-ward Mr. Gray married Miss Susan Travers, the beautiful daughter of the late Wm. R. Travers, of New York. This match brought nothing but unhappiness, and the two were divorced. Mrs. Gray and her daughter went to Newport, where they resided until recently. They are now living in Paris. Mr. Gray, since the separation from his wife, has lived in New York and is one of the most popular club men in that city. It is a well-known fact that city. It is a well-known fact that Mrs. Frelinghuysen was very much copposed to her daughter's marriage to Mr. Gray, and this is presumably the reason for the delay in the marriage. Miss Frelinghuysen is a handsome and very clever lady. She was prominent in society at Washington during the term of the late President Arthur, who had profound resucct and admiration for found respect and admiration for her. While her father was secretary of state she reigned as a society queen at the White House. Had it not been for the death of President Arthur she would have been the bride of the latter.

WEALTHY MEN'S BEADY MOSEY. "It would be a pleasure to accom-modate you, but the simple truth is I haven't five hundred dollars in cash in the world," said a Buffalo resus to the financial man of the Crossus to the financial man of the firm, who was seeking a purchaser for a gilt-edged thirteen hundred dollars six per cent real estate mortgage. Noticing an expression of incredulity upon the face of his caller. Crossus hastened to add: "It is a common mistake of those having small means to suppose that a millionaire always has fifty thou-sand dollars or more at instant comsand dollars or more at instant command. It is only on rare occasions that most of us see twenty-five thousand in currency at one time, and for two years I have never once had ten thousand of my own on hand. The men of great wealth are as a rule men of large business interests. We own blocks, elevators, ships, telegraph, telephone and railroad stocks, suturban tracts and many other kinds of property, but none of these can be converted intoready cash at an hour's notice. Then again the most of our real estate is mortgaged, because we are able to use ready money in such a manner as to realize more than six per cent. You would be astobished could you learn how large a load of debt some very wealthy Buffalo men are carrying. It is usually the second generation of wealth that buys mortgages, government bonds second generation of wealth that buys mortgages, government bonds and other securities which yield a moderate income and require no looking after."—Buffulo Express.

"After Swinburns."

"Mine eyes to my epelids clung thickly, My tongue feels a mouthful and more, My senses are stuggish and sickly. To live and to brounke to a born.

My head weights ton and a quarter, By pains and by panguerer split, Which manifold washings with water Retieve not a bit."

After Swinburne these lines may be, a long way after for that matter, but what a description of the man whose bowels are costive, liver dis-ordered, blood out of norts. Such